Nippon Times

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TERRIFIC ASSAULTS BY REICH AIR UNITS HIT INVASION AREAS

Sectors Occupied by U.S. Troops Smashed—British Drive Again Forced to Halt

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—While enemy air activity was surprisingly weak, Luftwaffe formations, last night, carried out effective raids on enemy concentrations along the invasion front almost unhampered.

Shortly after dusk, concentrated raids were carried out against important American traffic junctions of St. Hilaire and Mortain. Heavy bombers appeared in several waves over their targets and dropped huge quantities of explosive and incendiary bombs on troop encampments, supply stores and motorized columns. Numerous fierce explosions were caused in ammunition and fuel dumps in densely enemy-congested districts.

German bombers simultaneously launched heavy raids against American strongholds and troop emplacements in the areas of Pontaubauld, Pontorson and Avranches. Important supply roads in the same area were bombed

British Drive Stopped

Following days of comparative quiet, the British opened an attack in the early morning hours today east of Orne following a short drumfire with tanks and infantry between Verriers and Tilly la Campagne assuming that the German troops had withdrawn to the western wing to check the advancing Americans, but were met with fierce resistance and were forced to call a halt to regroup their forces.

The British repeatedly attacked the German lines with mass forces, but succeeded nowhere in penetrating the main lines. Heavy casualties were continuously inflicted on them by powerful German counter-thrusts.

Meanwhile, German disengagement movements west of Orne were concluded according to plan and the temporarily cut-off German fighting group fought its way back to the German lines after inflicting serious losses upon the enemy, despite extremely difficult terrain.

Americans, yesterday attempted to expand after strong artillery preparations some breaches west of Vire and near Pols with tanks and motorized units, but the move ended in failure. Although the enemy was able to achieve some breaches of minor importance southwest of Vire, the German main fighting line was completely closed after disengaging movements. The enemy lost about 400 tanks during the last two days in this sector.

Heavy Fight Raging

On the other hand, no material changes developed in the big battle in the Normandy-Brittany area yesterday. The center of gravity, now as before, was on the western wing. The American tank formations moved deep inland without engaging in major fighting since the German defense forces have been concentrated on the most vital sectors.

American units which penetrated southward to Fougeres and Rennes region from Avranches after receiving constant reinforcements conducted reconnaissance thrusts with tank spearheads toward the Mayenne River and into the region between Mayenne and Valaine. Particularly strong pressure was exerted from Rennes in the general direction of the Loire estuary. The Americans yesterday reached the Laval area. No details, however, are yet available on the fighting in this region which is still in full swing.

Bitter fighting is also raging in Brittany toward which the American forces advanced fanwise from the break south of Avranches. Fighting in this sector is marked by fierce and numerous German counter-attacks.

Thus, the Americans in the western sector, using Avranches as the base, are moving fanwise eastward, southward and westward. Upon this strategic communication base, the Luftwaffe, all day yesterday, launched concentric attacks upon American motor traffic and troop deployments with great success. Massed American forces were especially vulnerable to the German air formations.

4 Enemy Destroyers, 2 Cruisers Blasted In Seine Bay Attack

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Weathering strong enemy defense fire, German torpedo planes attacked and sank three anti-Axis destroyers with several direct hits during a daring attack in Seine Bay last night. Further torpedo hits were scored on two light cruisers and one destroyer. A 4,000-ton transport was so heavily damaged that it must be regarded as sunk.

GERMANS WIPE OUT SOVIET TANK CORPS

6,000 Dead and 3,000 Captives Taken in Fighting Staged East of Warsaw

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—The growing consolidation of the German forces on the Eastern Front became particularly evident yesterday by the complete annihilation of the Soviet tank corps in the sector east of Warsaw, according to frontline reports.

The Soviet 3rd Tank Corps had for several days been constantly attacked by German armored units which after completely severing the adversary's rear communications yesterday opened a deadly barrage on the beleaguered Soviet group and totally liquidated it.

The results of this great victory testifies to the immense strength which the Soviet command had amassed in this sector and to the great importance the command had attached to the capture of Warsaw.

3,000 Prisoners Taken

Final figures disclosed the destruction of 189 heavy tanks, and three heavy assault guns and 45 motorized howitzers of heavy caliber captured. Three thousand Soviet prisoners were taken and the number of dead is estimated at 6,000.

Meanwhile, in the southern sector, the Soviet pressure against the Tartar Pass was continued while on the other hand, German divisions carried out successful actions in the remaining parts of the Carpathian foothills. All Soviet attempts to gain ground westward and southwestward were foiled in heavy fighting. The attackers suffered severe casualties.

Farther north, Soviet scouting forces penetrated as far as the area northeast of Warsaw where they were checked by German defense troops. Also all attempts made by the Soviets on the Vistula front, southeast of Warsaw, to enlarge their bridgehead collapsed with very heavy losses.

Meanwhile, an attack by a German tank formation south of Warsaw made good headway against tough Soviet opposition and important ground was wrested from the Soviets who were forced to give it up after suffering heavy casualties.

German formations operating east of Warsaw achieved a full defensive success besides the already mentioned liquidation of the Soviet 3rd Tank Corps.

Resist Soviet Attacks

Strong Soviet pressure continued on the front sectors east of Augustovo, northeast of Suvalki and west of Vilkovishken, but main German lines withstood all attacks after several hours of embittered fighting while a counter-thrust by a German armored group northeast of Virballes led to the elimination of the dent which the Soviets had achieved before. In this fighting, the Soviets lost 19 tanks, seven anti-tank guns and an exceptionally large number of prisoners in addition to a substantial amount of heavy arms.

In the front sector north of Memel, the Soviets making an all-out bid to force a break-through in the direction of the East Prussian border succeeded after several hours of grim fighting in pushing the German lines a few kilometers back, but nowhere succeeded in breaking the German lines. In this fighting the Germans destroyed 62 Soviet tanks.

The Germans were also successful on the northern wing of the Eastern Front and in the Mitau area on both sides of the Lithuanian River. Mitau was recaptured and two German bridgeheads which were established repulsed several Soviet counter-attacks.

Southwest of Lake Peipus, the German lines were withdrawn on the broad front. The Soviet troops following in the wake of the German detachments were warded off by the rearguards.

DR. HARA SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS MONDAY; GIVEN BARONETCY

President of Privy Council Granted High Decoration for Service to State

Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, the highest ranking Government official in Japan second to the Prime Minister, and holder of the senior grade of the Second Court Rank and First Class Order of Merit, died at 2:30 p.m. Monday at his home in Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. He succumbed to an inflammation of the gall. He was 78. The date for his funeral has not yet been set.

Upon learning that Dr. Hara, was critically ill, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress on Monday morning graciously dispatched Chamberlain Hidetsune Koide and Atsushi Inada, Court physician, to his residence at Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, to inquire after his health. Their Imperial Majesties also graciously granted Dr. Hara a dozen bottles of wine.

On hearing of the critical condition of Dr. Hara, His Majesty the Emperor on Monday graciously granted him the title of Baron, for his outstanding services.

Dr. Hara's son-in-law, Ryuta Ono, former Finance Vice-Minister, received the title from Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, at the Imperial Household Department at 2 p.m. for Dr. Hara.

Granted High Decoration

On the same day, His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon the late Baron Hara the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon.

Dr. Hara was born in Nagano Prefecture and graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1890. Upon graduation he entered the now defunct Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce but retired from officialdom after four years. He was active as a lawyer for more than 30 years, during which time he gained the degree of doctor of law. He was known as an authority on civil law and was placed at the top of Japanese legal circles together with the late Dr. Takuzo Hanai, authority on penal law. He served as Justice Minister in the Tanaka Cabinet 1927. His cool and bold action in cleaning up electioneering, disregarding both the Seiyukai, his own party, and the Minseito, his own party and the Minseito, is still remembered among political circles.

Succeeded Konoye

Dr. Hara was appointed Privy Councillor in 1932 and in 1940 President of the Privy Council succeeding Prince Fumimaro Konoye. Though of advanced age, he served efficiently at his post.

He did not drink or smoke; his hobbies were reading and travelling. He is survived by his eldest son, Hiroshi, 34, lecturer at Tokyo Imperial University and member of the Resources Science Station, and his second daughter, Akiko, wife of Ryuta Ono, President of the Wartime Finance Bank.

MEXICAN AIR FORCE HEAD ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

Salinas Completes Tour of Battle Areas in Normandy And Mediterranean

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 6.—Major-General Gustavo Salinas, Chief of the Mexican Air Force, arrived in Washington today after completing his tour of the battle fronts in Normandy and the Mediterranean, according to a Washington report.

Salinas declared that the Mexican air squadron is already training in Texas and added that this group might go with the United States air force for overseas duty.

It is recalled that during the recent visit to Washington of Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, this question of Mexican expeditionary force was discussed and Padilla said that Mexico was ready to send its forces overseas as soon as requested.

Mead Succeeds Truman

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 6.—Senator James M. Mead, Democrat of New York, has been named Chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee succeeding Senator Harry S. Truman, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee according to a Washington dispatch received here.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)

(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

FUEHRER CONFIDENT OF CRUSHING ENEMY

With Traitors' Removal, Total Mobilization Possible, Says Reich Leader

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Expressing deep relief that the internal resistance had been exposed at last and the clique of traitors removed, the Fuehrer received the Reich and district leaders at his headquarters after the close of their session on August 4 and elucidated on the attempt on his life made on July 20, according to the National Socialist Party Correspondence.

This clique of traitors, though limited in number, had sabotaged the efforts of the nation not only since 1941 but as early as the National Socialist Party's ascension to power, the Fuehrer pointed out. Constantly counteracting Government measures, this group managed to wield considerable influence. Their activities became so intensified that they assumed the character of actual treason to the fighting front and direct sabotage of supplies to the fronts.

The brave German officers had absolutely nothing in common with these criminals, the Fuehrer declared. He himself considered it a providential coincidence that the traitors have at last been exposed and could thus be removed.

"I am not afraid of the fighting at the front," said the Fuehrer. "We can cope with that despite everything but I must have full confidence that there is absolute security, faithful belief and loyal cooperation behind the front. The complete mobilization of our forces such as is being carried out now could not be fully realized if the treacherous action of the clique had continued. We shall now tackle all difficulties with the entire military and internal strength of our nation!

"I am grateful to Providence that my life was spared, only because I can continue fighting. I firmly believe that I am needed by the German nation which needs a man who will not surrender under any circumstances—a man who will abide by his convictions and his confidence, and I am of the opinion that there is no one who can do this better than I at present. No matter what blows may fall I will always stand firmly as bearer of the flag. Since July 20 I have been filled with a confidence such as I have never before felt in all my life. This is the reason why we shall win this war in spite of everything!"

After the conclusion of the Fuehrer's speech, a demonstration of loyalty and faithfulness took place with Reich Labor leader Hierl expressing the feelings of the group as follows:

"My Fuehrer, you know your old collaborators and those who are fighting together with you. You are well aware that there are deep bonds binding us together. Your life is our life! I do not think it is necessary to give you once again a sign of our loyalty for it is understood. There has been no restriction or intensification of it. We party members have only one true loyalty which embraces everything: fighting and sacrifices—our body and our life! Long live the Fuehrer!"

JINNAH WILL LEAVE TO MEET MAHATMA

Gandhi Advises 'Symbolic Demonstration' on Anniversary Of 'Quit India' Resolution

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, told newspapermen at Lahore Saturday that he will leave Lahore on August 10 or 11 for Bombay to meet and talk with Mahatma Gandhi on the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement, according to a dispatch from Lahore.

A New Delhi dispatch, meanwhile, said that Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, now at Wardha has had long talks with Gandhi on the proposals for the settlement of the communal problem. Several other Congress leaders have also conferred with Gandhi. Among them were Doctor S. P. Mukerjee, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, who left Bombay on Friday for Wardha and conferred with Gandhi on Saturday concerning Bengal's attitude toward the recent proposals. Bahadur Sapru, Liberal leader, it is reported, will leave for Wardha in a few days.

Meanwhile, a Reuter dispatch from Bombay disclosed that Gandhi had advised the holding of a "symbolic demonstration" in Bombay on Wednesday on the 2nd anniversary of the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution by the All-India Congress Committee.

In a statement giving advice on the observance of the anniversary, he said that at all places, except Bombay, special police prohibitions for the day should not be disregarded.

As for Bombay where the resolution was adopted, he advised the holding of the symbolic demonstration to see whether those who organize it can gain the cooperation of the local public.

He also expressed the wish that those who had gone underground should "discover themselves" on August 8 by either informing the authorities of their movements or whereabouts or by simply doing their work in the open without any attempt to evade or elude the police.

Wants Comments Withheld

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 6.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has appealed to all leaders of communities in India to withhold comment on his meeting with Mahatma Gandhi until it has taken place, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

The date of the meeting has not yet been fixed. Referring to the problem, Jinnah said in Lahore yesterday that Gandhi and he are not the enemies of any particular community and were meeting with the sole object of securing freedom for all.

HENGYANG FIGHTING IS NEARING CLIMAX; VITAL POSTS TAKEN

Fall of Strategic Walled Town Imminent, Reports Reuter War Correspondent

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Admitting that the fighting at Hengyang has become intensified, Chungking military authorities last night issued the following communique, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"Fighting at Hengyang has finally entered the severest phase. Japanese Artillery Units outside the walled town on the night of August 4 opened up a continuous and vigorous bombardment and numerous shells from cannon and field guns pounded the various Chungking positions throughout the night.

"Meanwhile, Japanese Infantry Units attacked the garrison troops in the walled town as well as the Chungking rescue units outside Hengyang. They also stormed various Chungking positions and occupied them. As a result, the Chungking garrison troops are engaged in a furious combat with the attackers.

"On August 5 more than 20 Japanese planes appeared over Hengyang obviously operating in cooperation with the land units. At this time, a Japanese Unit broke into various Chungking positions southwest of the walled town.

"At present, fighting is developing along the entire length of the Hengyang firing line."

The fall of Hengyang is imminent, the Reuter correspondent in Chungking admitted yesterday in his report.

The correspondent said that the Japanese have started their general attack on Hengyang and the fate of the walled town will be decided within 24 hours.

Following a furious bombardment of the walled town throughout the night of August 4, Japanese Air Units on the following day bombed and strafed the Chungking forces while Japanese Infantry Units surprise-attacked various Chungking positions and occupied them, the scribe stated. Part of the Japanese Forces broke through the defense line of the Chungking forces southwest of the walled town, he added.

Strong Defenses Described
By M. KADOWAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

OUTSIDE WALLED TOWN OF HENGYANG, August 6.—Due to the Japanese Forces' general offensive from air and land commenced on the evening of August 4, over 20,000 Chungking troops in the walled town of Hengyang, who have been within the Japanese encirclement since June 26, are now on the verge of total annihilation. The enemy built the Hengyang fortress under the direction of American officers and boasts of its impregnability. How strongly Hengyang is defended can be seen from the following description:

The walled town of Hengyang is isolated by the Siangkiang in the east and the Chengshui in the north, and surrounded by numerous swamps and hills in the western and southern sides. Utilizing this natural advantage, numerous pill-boxes and complete fire-nets are built around. In order to occupy such positions, the crack Japanese Units resort to their talented night assaults. In the daytime, the Japanese would capture the enemy's outer defense positions in defiance of fierce gunfire and at night attack his main positions.

As the Japanese Forces advance forward, breaking through bamboo palisades and other barricades the enemy built by utilizing swamps, they come across isolated trenches several meters deep. These trenches are so built as to make the throwing of hand-grenades and machine-gun firing most effective. When climbing of these trenches is attempted by ladders, machine-gun bullets are showered. After breaking through the defense line, we will meet cliffs several meters high which even mountain-guns find hard to smash. And as we climb over these cliffs, numerous machine-guns are pointing toward us everywhere. After breaking through this defense line, there are traffic trenches. As we jump out of these trenches and advance forward, we will find artillery positions with a number of large pitfalls behind. Then there are pill-boxes which form the enemy's main position. Mines are also laid between these positions. Making the best use of various guns, not a single point is left undefended.

Such strong defense positions have been built under the direction of American officers, and it can be well imagined how hard it is to capture these positions.

Battle at White Heat
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 6.—The battle for Hengyang is raging at the height of its fury with a coordinated air-land general assault having been started on Friday evening. Already by 5 p.m. of the same day Japanese storming troops had smashed forward from the southern sector to the sector on the north side of the military road running south of Yoping, the strongest position in Hengyang.

Meanwhile, another Japanese force which launched a furious forward push from the southwestern sector seized the heights south of Leihwatsun and west of Hsichuanssu. On the following dawn, the same force caught and annihilated a regiment of the 79th army at Tung-chiemtzu and Yunmashan, west of Hengyang. The force is continuing to attack the enemy.

Enemy Is Pessimistic

Domei

CANTON, August 5.—With increasing pressure on their forces garrisoned in Hengyang, the enemy has begun to express a pessimistic view as to the defense of the walled town.

In this connection, a Reuter dispatch from Chungking relayed the following statement made by the Chungking military authorities yesterday:

"Indescribable chaos dominates Hengyang with the ground littered with stinking corpses of Chungking troops. Chungking has been pouring reinforcements toward the walled town from the west, north and southwest. The Japanese vanguards have already reached a point, some four miles from Hengyang and they will intensify their assaults on the beleaguered town."

Scene of Battle

NEW DRIVE BEGUN IN LUICHOW REGION

Nippon Units Approaching Shihcheng, in Kwangtung Province, Chungking Admits

[Map on Page 2]

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Japanese Forces have commenced a new offensive operation in the Luichow Peninsula, Kwangtung Province, Chungking military authorities announced in their war communique issued last night, according to a Chungking dispatch.

After having dispatched a large force of reinforcements to the area around Suikai in the Luichow Peninsula, in the southwestern part of Kwangtung Province, the Japanese under the protection of air units opened attacks against various positions of the Chungking forces at about noon on August 3, the Chungking military authorities stated.

A Japanese unit advancing northward along the highway from Suikai is approaching Shihcheng, 30 kilometers north of Suikai, the Chungking authorities revealed, adding that fighting is now developing in the area outside Shihcheng.

ENEMY CRUISER HIT, 41 RAIDERS DOWNED AT CHICHIJIMA ISLE

Yiojima Also Attacked, Imperial Headquarters Reveals —Task Force Driven Off

Imperial Japanese Forces damaged one cruiser and shot down more than 41 anti-Axis aircraft on August 4 and 5 after intercepting a fleet of several enemy cruisers and destroyers that attacked Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Monday.

It was also revealed by the Imperial Headquarters that an enemy task force appeared in the waters east of the Ogasawara Group on the morning of August 4 and, during that day and the next, air-raided Chichijima and Yiojima islands. On August 5, several anti-Axis cruisers and destroyers bombarded Chichijima and the Japanese Forces stationed there counter-attacked and repulsed the enemy warships.

Damage on the Japanese side was slight, the communique concluded.

The communiqué follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. August 7

"An enemy task force, on the morning of August 4, appeared in the sea area east of the Ogasawara Group and carried out a two-day air raid on Chichijima and Yiojima islands. On August 5, several enemy cruisers and destroyers bombarded Chichijima Island.

"Intercepting the enemy, the Japanese Forces stationed there, shot down more than 41 enemy planes, damaged one cruiser and repulsed the enemy.

"Damage on our side was negligible."

Task Force Driven Off

Since the launching of offensive operations in the Gilbert and Marshall Groups and particularly after the landing on Saipan Island, the anti-Axis forces have been continually exerting desperate efforts to bring pressure on the Ogasawara Group in an attempt to approach the Japanese mainland.

Moreover, disregarding the heavy losses and damage already suffered in their past offensive operations in the South and Central Pacific areas, the enemy is persistently directing its attacks toward securing land bases for its air force and is simultaneously struggling to gain air supremacy over the Imperial Japanese Forces.

On the morning of August 4, an anti-Axis task force made its appearance in the waters east of the Ogasawara Group and, on two consecutive days, an aggregate total of over 722 carrier-borne aircraft consisting of fighters and bombers staged air raids over Chichijima and Yiojima islands. On the day after the enemy appeared in the Ogasawara area, a group of several cruisers and destroyers approached Chichijima Island and carried out bombardments.

In close cooperation, the Land and Air Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces stationed on the island immediately met the challenge and succeeded in beating back the enemy task force after shooting down more than 41 planes and damaging one cruiser.

SHORTAGE OF PAPER SERIOUS IN AMERICA

Lack of Tires Forcing Curtailment of Shipments to South America

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 6.—Revealing the serious shortage of various commodities in the United States today due to the long drawn-out war, Leon Pearson writing in the Pan-American Review, states that paper is so scarce that housewives have to carry old paper in the market basket instead of the usual paper bags from the grocery store. Pearson declares that it has also affected the manufacture of paper tissue and many a drugstore has the standing sign on the counter reading, "No Tissue."

There is still a liquor shortage but it is not as bad as the beer shortage. Liquor distilling was stopped for a time but other liquors are coming out in small quantities. Strangely enough, there is now a shortage of beer and it is almost as difficult to get a bottle of beer as it used to be to get a bottle of Bourbon. Consequently there is a mad rush to get across the border into Mexico and one sees the popular Mexican Casablanca offered for sale in the liquor stores.

Of course, such things as autos, tires and typewriters are still unobtainable and fountain pens are scarce. The other day a fountain pen was given to a distinguished lady. It was marked W. Clogg of the Quarter masters Corps in Washington who made a substitute pen using synthetics of various kinds.

However, the most serious shortage in the United States at the moment is the shortage of heavy tires for trucks. In fact the emergency is so great that the U.S. Production Board said that the allotment for heavy tires for Latin America will be cut in order to meet the deficiency in the United States.

BUMPER SUMMER CROPS EXPECTED IN MANCHOUKUO

Marketing of Wheat, Barley And Other Grains to Begin This Month

Domei

HSINKING, August 6.—The new crop year starts in September and preparations for marketing the summer harvest crops such as wheat, barley as well as oats are now being actively made throughout the country.

Bumper harvest of these crops are expected in the provinces of Fengtien, Antung, Chinchow as well as other areas in central and southern Manchoukuo.

The marketing of wheat, barley and other grain crops is scheduled to begin on a full scale at about the middle of August. In the middle of September the harvesting of soya beans, maize, and upland rice is expected to begin, following which various other crops will be harvested in rapid succession.

The crops this year, as a whole, are extremely good, thus promising a harvest surpassing those of last year.

U.S. PARTY REACHES YENAN

Will Try to Acquire Air Bases —Move Displeases Chungking

Domei

PEKING, August 6.—A spokesman of the Chungking regime announced at a press conference on Thursday that an American military mission had reached Yenan on the previous day, according to information from Chungking. The purpose of the mission's visit to Yenan is unknown. The Chungking spokesman also maintained silence regarding the organization and personnel of the mission.

It is believed, however, that the mission is not one merely sent as a matter of form as formerly. It is expected to spend a considerable time in inspecting the various Yenan regions. In view of the stationing of the 20th bomber command in the Northwest area, its principal aim is believed to be the establishment of bases for the bombing of Japan. It is also believed that the mission will gather military information to be used in the counter-offensive against Japan and that it will also carry on negotiations with Yenan authorities concerning the care of American airmen who may be forced to land in Yenan territory. Chungking is believed to be viewing the negotiations with anxiety, holding that they will give Yenan a chance to attain its aim of moving closer to the United States.

Hungary, Denmark Sign Pact

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—A new trade agreement for the latter half of this year between Hungary and Denmark was signed today by representatives of the two nations, according to a Copenhagen report available here. Negotiations for this new agreement have been going on for some time in the past, the dispatch states. The dispatch further reveals that the new agreement became effective simultaneously with the signing, and that the amount of commodities to be exchanged between the two countries is set at 8,960,000 crowns.

Press Comments

Monday, August 7

NEW THAI CABINET

MAINICHI—Following the withdrawal of the Phibun Cabinet, the Khuang Abhaiwongse Cabinet has been established in Thailand. With such powerful men as the old Nestor, General Phya Phahon, Vice-Admiral Sin Kamonnawin, the Nestor of the Thai Navy, and the former Ambassador to Japan, Srisena Sombatsiri, the new Cabinet made its start by professing a further strengthening of the friendship with Japan.

As already reported in our paper, the circumstances pertaining to the change of Cabinet were entirely based on the domestic circumstances of Thailand. It goes without saying that in succeeding to the great achievements of the Phibun Cabinet, which recovered territories lost in the Thai-French Indo-China hostilities and thus enhanced national prestige, the Khuang Abhaiwongse Cabinet also succeeds to the enhancement of Thai nationalism and the principle of the liberation of Greater East Asia. It is a matter for congratulation to Thailand and at the same time most encouraging for Japan that the new Cabinet, in the political platform it has announced, has expressed its readiness not merely to maintain the present friendship and collaboration existing between Japan and Thailand but to achieve a further strengthening of that relationship.

The basis on which Thailand is conducting her national life and on which she is progressing is that of a Thailand which is a part of Greater East Asia. On this foundation Thai nationalism has been surging forward with the aim of perfecting a powerful modern State. Externally, this nationalism turned toward the recovery of territories lost to Britain and other countries. The desire for the restoration of lost territories took concrete shape in a fierce struggle against those who had robbed them. Moreover, the national aspiration of the Thais demanded the liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia. In this also the links between Japan and Thailand grew ever more close, and out of it was born the Japan-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

At present, Greater East Asia is in the midst of the violent storm of a fierce war. Without victory in this war, there can be no truly independent China, Thailand, Burma, or the Philippines, their life would become eternal enslavement. With this consciousness ever deepening they are contributing their all toward the war prosecution.

WEST ASIA DRAWING WORLD ATTENTION

ASAHI—It is obvious that Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany will prove a factor which may have some influence on the European war situation, particularly the Balkan issue. On the other hand, Turkey's abandonment of neutrality will also indubitably heighten attention on West Asia which forms a contiguous area connecting the two contingents of Asia and Europe.

Taking advantage of the present global war, America and Britain have reopened their fight for acquisition of oil in West Asia, this time America being in the offensive.

To adjust their conflict of interests in West Asia, America and Britain have held repeated conferences, but so far we have not heard of any agreement having been reached between the two countries. But however aggravated the conflict of interests may grow, judging from the general trend of the current world war the two countries will likely reach some understanding. And the nation who has been made a travelling companion, so to speak, of the Anglo-American party is Turkey.

It is clear that America and Britain have forced Turkey to cut off her friendly relations with Germany in order to make her a stabilizing force for the Anglo-Americans in West Asia. But what concerns us as East Asiatics is the fate of the Arab people in West Asia who are in line to be sacrificed on the altar of Anglo-American domination. In spite of its experiences of more than 20 years of fighting the British, following the previous world war, it is regrettable that the Pan-Arabian movement has not yet left the sphere of the religious domination of the Arab sultans. On the other hand, in the development of the genuine anti-British political struggle in Palestine, the beginnings of a coming Arab movement can be discovered. Indeed, there may be a day when the Arab races of West Asia will join in the resuscitation movement of East Asia.

U.S. STRIKE CHIEFS WILL BE ARRESTED

Hayes, Who Took Over Philadelphia Transit System, Issues Ultimatum

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 6.—In Philadelphia, Attorney Gleason has authorized the issuance of warrants for the arrest of James MacNanimum and three other leaders of the Philadelphia transportation strike which was not authorized by the union and has been in progress for five days.

In this connection, the United Press says that the men are charged with violation of the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Law.

Meanwhile, Major-General Philip Hayes, who took over the control of the Philadelphia Transit System for the United States Government, has ordered the strikers to return to work.

According to the Associated Press, Hayes said that the strikers who failed to return to work would be discharged at once. He also declared that soldiers would be used to operate the vehicles which would otherwise remain idle.

It was also reported that war production in the Philadelphia-Kandon area has suffered because workers have been unable to reach their jobs.

In the meantime, the U.S. Selective Service Board announced that the occupational status of the men involved in the strike will be cancelled. The Board took this step at the request of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Another report stated that U.S. Attorney-General Francis Biddle has ordered an investigation of the Philadelphia transportation strike as Federal statutes have been violated.

REPIN'S BIRTH OBSERVED BY PEOPLE OF MOSCOW

Statue to Be Erected in Soviet Capital in Honor of Noted Russian Artist

Domei

MOSCOW, August 5.—A grand ceremony commemorating the birthday anniversary of Ilya Repin, the great Russian painter, was held today under the sponsorship of the Soviet Government.

In memory of the noted artist, the erection of Repin's statue in Moscow and the placing of busts in the plaza of the Art Academy in Leningrad and Chuguyev, Repin's birthplace, the naming of the art and sculpture school attached to the Art Academy in Leningrad after Repin, the founding of a Repin scholarship fund at the art schools in Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev and others, were decided at the conference of the People's Commissars.

Prior to the ceremony in memory of Repin, the 40th anniversary of the death of Anton Pavlovich Chekhov, well-known Russian novelist, was also observed on July 15, with the featuring of various programs.

U.S. BOMBERS RAID BERLIN

Enemy Also Bomb Targets in Baltic Sea Sector

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Strong American bomber formations penetrated Reich territory during noon hours today and carried out a terror raid against the Reich capital.

German fighter formations immediately engaged the enemy formations in aerial combats. Certain fighter squadrons broke through the American fighter escorts and carried out concentric attacks against the huge American bombers.

Another American bomber formation raided targets in the Baltic area and numerous heavy German flak batteries inflicted severe losses on the enemy along the entire trip. Exact figures of enemy losses are not yet available.

Rites Held for Quezon

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 6.—Funeral services for Manuel L. Quezon, exiled President of the Philippines, who died of sickness at his summer home at Saranac Lake, New York, on August 1 were held today at the Arlington cemetery, according to a Washington report.

Poles Reach Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 6.—The chairman and vice-chairman of the Polish Committee for National Liberation arrived in Moscow yesterday, according to a report from that city.

Tajineaev Given Post

Domei

MOSCOW, August 5.—Mr. Tajineaev was yesterday appointed Republican Foreign Commissar by the Secretariat of the Cossack Republican Supreme Council, according to a Tass dispatch from Alma Ata.

New Offensive Launched

Japan's new offensive in the Luichow Peninsula is reported by the enemy. Map shows the scene of the latest Nippon operation.

LUFTWAFFE UNITS SMASH KEY SOVIET WAR SECTORS

Heavy Air Assaults Carried Out Over Wide Area Along Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Hundreds of German bombers and night battleplanes, from dusk to dawn yesterday, raided Soviet traffic junctions and supply organizations in the central sector of the Eastern Front.

One heavy German bomber formation made patrol flights along the Vistula from the area south of Warsaw as far as to Sandomirz scoring numerous hits on Soviet emergency bridges. One pontoon bridge in the area of Baranov was completely destroyed.

Soviet strongholds south of Sandomirz, and the Kranse railway station east of Lemberg were also attacked by German bomber and night battleplane formations causing violent conflagrations while still another formation attacked supply traffic in the area of Nagnusczev-Gora-Kalvaria.

The harbor of Odessa and localities in Tiraspol and Paskany areas also suffered severe damage.

Altogether, 32 Soviet planes were downed on the Eastern Front yesterday of which 29 were shot down by German fighters alone. Full reports from flak batteries are not yet available.

German tank-buster planes proved particularly successful in the area of Virballen and Kauen where 27 Soviet tanks were knocked out in daring low-level attacks.

Jordana's Rites Held

Domei

MADRID, August 6.—Funeral service for General Francisco Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, was held here today, and Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, visited the Foreign Office to express his condolence.

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at his official residence at 5 p.m. Monday. The two conferred for about an hour.

Attlee Back in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—Clement Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, returned to London today after inspecting the Normandy front for two days. He also conferred with General Bernard Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces.

P.I. WILL BE REPRESENTED AT TOKYO EXHIBITION

Six Private Schools to Send Paintings; Event Slated For November

Domei

MANILA, August 6.—Six private colleges will represent the Philippines in the international exhibition of paintings to be held in Tokyo in November, under the sponsorship of the Dai Cho Kai, an association of instructors of painting in primary and middle-grade schools in Japan.

The international art exhibition bringing together paintings from all over East Asia is being undertaken with the approval and cooperation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Board of Information, and Society for International Cultural Relations in Japan.

The Education Ministry is expected to appoint a committee to select 10 representatives from Filipino entries which will be submitted by the teachers of painting in local private elementary and secondary schools. Since painting is not a part of public school curriculum in the Philippines, only private schools are taking part. Final arrangements are being made by the Ministry of Education, through the Foreign Ministry, with the Japanese Embassy in the Philippines.

P.I. PLANS TO ESTABLISH MORE HEALTH STATIONS

Domei

MANILA, August 6.—Encouraged by the results obtained from the opening of puericulture centers in different provinces of Luzon, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Public Welfare will establish more of these health stations, especially in Visayas and Mindanao provinces, it was learned today. It was revealed that since reopening the above puericulture centers, approximately 150,000 mothers and infants have derived benefits from these health stations with Manila, which has more than 50 such centers, ministering medical care to not less than 40,000 indigent mothers and babies.

It was also disclosed that provincial and municipal governments have given spontaneous financial support to the centers with about 300,000 pesos already raised from provincial funds for the maintenance of the health stations. At the same time the Government defrays 60 per cent of the expenses.

The activities of the centers have been revamped to give the maximum service of provincial doctors and nurses conducting house-to-house visits twice a week, not only to render medical treatment to the rural population but also to perform social service work.

Much Expected of 2 More New Reich Weapons, Mine and Anti-tank Gun, Now Held in Reserve

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, August 5.—Germany is reportedly holding in reserve two more new weapons that are expected to appear shortly on the firing line.

One of them is called "G-1 3-type Mine," which the German soldiers generally call "One Eye." This mine is glittering disk shape made of non-metallic special substance, and its feature is its process of explosion by Thermit. Besides using this as a mine, it can also be utilized as hand-grenades and because of this fact, it is also called an "all-round hand-grenade."

It is so simply made that even ordinary soldiers or civilians, by moving just one adjusting needle, can use it freely. A strong man can throw it about 30 meters and even ordinary men are able to hurl it an average of 18 meters easily. And its effect is said to be about five times that of the ordinary hand-grenade. And when this is laid as a mine, it has great effect on enemy tanks, namely, the Thermit of the mine will stick to the iron board of the tank and set afire and explode the tank after making holes. It is stated that this terrific weapon is now being transported to the Eastern Front, especially to the Eastern Prussia Front, in increasing numbers.

The other new weapon is a small-type anti-tank gun. It is about the size of a trench mortar with a caliber of 27 millimeters. Its shell has a solid stone of tungsten alloy and it is fired in the similar manner of a rocket-gun. This gun is said to be far superior to America's latest anti-tank gun of a "stove chimney type" in its accuracy and penetration. And its handling is also so simple that two soldiers are sufficient to use it freely.

It is stated that much is expect- of the future activities of these two new weapons.

BRITISH MOVE FAILS SOUTH OF FLORENCE

Attempt to Cross Arno River Collapses in Face of Furious German Fire

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—After the heavy battle of the past few days which had been centered around Florence, yesterday's fighting took a rather quiet course with only some skirmishes of local importance.

The Anglo-American forces apparently in consequence of the severe losses they had suffered south of Florence regrouped their forces and approached the southern side of the Arno. British offensive deployments in the southern sector of Florence were effectively shelled by German batteriess.

The British attempt to cross the Arno in the Florence area northward collapsed in face of German defense fire while local German thrusts in the sector farther east resulted in full successes. The Germans in a surprise counter-thrust reconquered the sector which was in British hands. They wiped out a whole battalion and took 70 prisoners in addition to many heavy infantry arms.

Lauds German Action

Domei

MILAN, August 6.—Commenting on the withdrawal of German troops in the sector north of Florence, the North Italian press unanimously expressed gratitude to the Germans for sparing the city from destruction as was the case of Rome two months ago.

The papers emphasized that although the German High Command had declared Florence an open city a considerable time ago, Lieutenant-General, Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Italy, had by no means acted according to this declaration. British heavy guns had destroyed numerous art treasures and the bridges across the Arno, the papers said.

Shipbuilding Tonnage Drops

Domei

GENEVA, August 6.—The United States Maritime Commission disclosed today that it had to sacrifice its plans for building merchantmen for the construction of men-of-war. The tonnage, produced in the first seven months of the present year is 500,000 tons less than the tonnage built in the same period last year.

Boxwood for Combs

Combs are indispensable items to womankind. Every Chinese woman prizes her combs above her many other personal articles. In a Chinese boudoir may be found multifarious combs of varying sizes for different purposes.

Chinese combs are made of wood or horn or bamboo. The ones of wood or horn are called mu su and the ones made of bamboo are referred to as pi chi. Most of the horn combs are made in Changchow, in Fukien Province, while Kiangsu Province is noted for its production of wooden and bamboo combs, according to the China Leader.

The Chinese wooden comb differs considerably from the foreign article. The back of the typical Chinese comb is curved and is much thicker than those of the West. Chinese combs are exclusively made by hand. The best combs are fashioned from boxwood which is hard and durable. Of a light-yellow colour, this wood is capable of taking on a high luster when polished. The wood is not deemed fit for comb-making unless it is at least a hundred years old. If, by chance, the tree had been injured when young, dark spots will invariably appear in the grain to mar the wood.

Boxwood usually comes from the Southern provinces. An inferior wood used in comb manufacture is that coming from the jujube which is found in nearly every province although the best specimens are found in Chekiang. Being more plentiful than boxwood and hence, cheaper, it is often used in place of boxwood. Another wood which which resembles the prized boxwood is the golden-colored wood of the pear tree, which abounds in Kiangsu.

Bamboo combs are mainly made from bamboo coming from Chintan in Kiangsu. Bamboo combs have teeth on both sides of a central stem and are not unlike the backbone of a fish. The bamboo is first cut into thin strips which go to make the teeth. These are carefully arranged in orderly rows, and are tied with silk threads, after which they are glued onto the stem. The comb is then passed to workmen who sharpen and polish the teeth. The more expensive bamboo combs have their center-pieces made of ivory, camelbone, boxwood or ebony. These are usually beautifully carved, painted or gilded.

Enemy Planes Attack Travelers in Holland, Kill 15 and Injure 80

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Innocent Dutch travelers were victims of another Anglo-American low-level attack yesterday when enemy planes swooped down and machine-gunned trains and people on the roads in the Netherlands. Several crowded trains en route from Amsterdam to Haarlem were attacked killing 15 persons and injuring 80 of which 20 were severely wounded. Among the victims were numerous women and children.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 6

The retaliation fire against London was continued during day and night yesterday.

The enemy again launched repeated vain attacks south of Caen. Also in the area southeast and west of Vire and east of Avranches strong enemy thrusts supported by tanks yielded but little success during the entire day. Our counter-thrusts against the enemy forces which had broken in are still in progress in several sectors and motorized enemy forces are advancing in a southeasterly direction from the area south of Avranches. A fierce battle developed near Mayenne and Lava. Bitter fighting is also raging in Brittany for some of our strongholds.

At least 37 terrorists were annihilated in fighting in the French area.

In Italy, the enemy only probed our positions and made reconnoitering thrusts against the entire Arno sector. The attempt at crossing the Arno south of Florence was foiled by concentrated artillery fire. The enemy achieved a local breach north of Arezzo but was repulsed in an immediate counter-thrust.

On the Eastern Front, the 3rd Soviet Tank Corps which had been cut off east of Warsaw since August 1 was annihilated after several days of fierce fighting. The Soviets suffered severe casualties and lost 192 tanks and 45 guns.

The enemy continued his thrusts between the Vistula and Memel and our troops are waging a bitter battle north of Memel against major Soviet forces which have broken in. An additional 62 Soviet tanks were destroyed by one German tank force yesterday, while 27 more tanks were smashed by our battleplanes.

Bitter fighting is going on in Latvia especially near Mitau and Birsen. Out of 50 attacking Soviet tanks, 40 were destroyed in one sector alone.

The Soviets who had achieved a break-in between the Dvina and Lake Pleskau were intercepted at some points in counter-thrust, while minor enemy attacks on the Narva Isthmus were foiled. A Soviet tanker of 2,000 tons and two transports were sunk in the Narva Bight by our battleplanes while two other ships were damaged.

Enemy bomber formations carried out terror raids against localities in central Germany causing damage to buildings and losses among the population particularly at Magdeburg and Brunswick. Our air defense forces destroyed 36 enemy planes.

Last night enemy planes bombed the Rhenish-Westphalian area and eastern Prussia.

Chungking Ready for Talks

Domei

CANTON, August 6.—The proposed four-Power conference among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking is scheduled to be opened in Washington on August 14. According to a Chung Ying News Agency telegram General Wu Teh-chen, president of the National Foreign Affairs Association of Chungking, met the press and stated that Chungking would submit most carefully studied plans to the four-Power conference. He is also reportedly to have explained that these plans were carefully prepared by Chungking experts as a result of strenuous studies over one year and a half, and consists of five chapters and 11 articles.

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MANCHOUKUO TO SUPPLY FUNDS FOR EDUCATION

Children of Those Who Contributed to Founding of State to Qualify

Domei

HSINKING, August 7.—In order to provide educational opportunities to the children of those who made important contribution to the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, money will be granted to such children from the Imperial Welfare Foundation Fund which was created in 1942 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo. A notice to this effect has already been transmitted to the Department of Education and the Japanese Education Bureau in Manchoukuo.

According to the plan, the children of national martyrs deified at the National Foundation Shrine and of those who either lost their lives or have been permanently incapacitated in the course of their official duties or those engaged in important industries are qualified to such funds.

The children of those who made especially important contribution to the State or public organizations are also to benefit by the new arrangement. The recipients of such funds will be required to repay half the total amount after a period of 10 years when they have completed their education and obtain employment.

Aussie Lassie Marries Negro

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 6.—A lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps on board a transport en route for home revealed the tragic story of a young Australian bride married to a Negro soldier. When the lieutenant approached the girl, she said: "You should not be speaking to me because my compatriots shun me as I have married a Negro soldier." Bound for his family in the deep South, she thinks that things will be different in the "melting pot of the world."

Enemy Tank Losses Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—During the violent fighting of August 3 and 4 in the invasion sector, General Eisenhower's troops lost 400 tanks and other armored units. Approximately three-quarters of this number represented Sherman tanks. Anti-Axis tank losses now amount to over two British tank divisions.

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Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.

Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, [illegible], Kuala-Trengganu.

Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, [illegible], myo, Mergui, Moulmein, [illegible], yan, Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, [illegible], Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, [illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.

Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, [illegible], Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible], Siboiga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, [illegible], Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, [illegible], karta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.

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JAPAN WILL OFFER THAILAND ALL AID

New Thai Cabinet Composed Of Capable Men, Declares Spokesman Iguchi

Hearty congratulations to Thailand on the formation of the new Cabinet were expressed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the foreign press conference on Monday. He also declared that the Japanese Government would offer wholehearted cooperation and support to the new Government.

"During the recent political change in Thailand, the Japanese Government attached great importance to the developments and earnestly hoped that the situation would be speedily stabilized," he said. "It is a matter for hearty congratulation that the new Cabinet, headed by the youthful and vigorous Major Khuang Abhaiwongse, is composed of capable men from circles both within and without the Government and is founded upon devotion to the policy of prompting the people's prosperity and welfare, preservation of national independence and strengthening the nation's power."

The Spokesman continued, "that the new Cabinet has stressed the importance of enhancing Thailand's cordial relations with her allies is a fact in which the Japanese Government have full sympathy. Sharing with the Thai Government the determined intention to observe the Offensive and Defensive Alliance Treaty between Japan and Thailand and mutual respect for their sovereignty and independence, the Japanese Government will offer their wholehearted cooperation and support to Thailand as represented by the new Government.

"It is superfluous to reiterate here that the relations between Japan and Thailand have been traditionally firm between the two peoples and reinforced, as they have always been, by mutual understanding between the two peoples who have entertained profound sympathy for each other as the only independent nations in East Asia at a time when Anglo-Saxon aggression had deprived the other countries of this region of their freedom by turning them into colony or semi-colonial status. Indeed, Japan has long considered it a matter of gratification that she had in Thailand one of the very few East Asiatic neighbors who enjoyed the prestige of independence and has constantly hoped that more independent nations would rise as they have done since the outbreak of this war to strengthen the position and enhance the influence of East Asia in the world.

"As to the former Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram, I should like to say that his earnest and consistent efforts to promote Japanese-Thai cooperation and his accomplishments in that respect will long be remembered by the Japanese Government and people. We trust that he will continue to contribute to the furtherance of amicable relations between our two countries."

In Full Accord

Kuang Abhaiwongse, the new Prime Minister of Thailand, in accepting the Nichinichi correspondent's congratulations, asked him if he fully agreed with the six fundamental principles of the administrative policy outlined on August 3, according to a Bangkok dispatch to that paper.

The strenuous task of forming a Cabinet, the strongest to be organized since the revolution in Thailand, had completely weakened the Prime Minister. Despite illness, the Prime Minister had kept going through the first busy days with injections. But with the passage of a vote of confidence by the Thai Assembly on August 3, the Prime Minister was forced to rest.

He had been strictly forbidden to see any visitors, but the past intimacy between the Prime Minister and the Nichinichi correspondent was responsible for a visit alone with the Prime Minister in the sick room. Prime Minister Abhaiwongse held out a hand hot with fever. He was suffering from tonsilitis and pointing to his sore throat the Prime Minister said, "Thank you for coming. I overstrained myself."

"Congratulations," the correspondent answered, "Please get well soon so that the people of Thailand may be put at ease."

"Are you in full accord with the administrative policy set forth on August 3?" he asked.

"Of course, in full accord. However, the most important thing now is for you to get well at the earliest possible moment and endeavor for the sake of both Japan and Thailand."

As the correspondent took his leave, Prime Minister Abhaiwongse, lying in bed, clasped his hands in a true Thai fashion in manifestation of sincere thanks.

East Asia Round-Up

With a happy smile and a song, these pretty farmerettes of Java wend their way home with a sheaf of rice on their shoulders after a day of harvesting in the fields. It is due to the unstinted efforts of just such workers as these that Java now enjoys plentiful crops.

Sultan Takes Oath

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 7.—The new Sultan of Mangkoenegoro, 24 years old, who succeeded the Throne following his father's demise on July 19, took the oath of cooperation with Japan before the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java at a ceremony held here on August 5. Prince Sandjojo, 16, brother of the new Sultan, who is studying in Tokyo returned to Java by air from Tokyo to attend the function.

Java Italians Donate

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 7.—Italian residents in Java today donated the sum of 3,000 guilders toward Japan's national defense funds. They are also sending shortly another 3,000 guilders to Premier Benito Mussolini. The aggregate sum of 6,000 guilders was collected from among the Italian nationals residing in the island in connection with the birthday of Il Duce on July 29.

Tarlac Aids Poor

Domei

MANILA, August 7.—To aid the poor, Tarlac citizens have contributed 150,000 pesos, according to a report made by Mayor Pedro Dacao of Tarlac.

To Build Sluices

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, August 7.—As a part of the vast construction of waterworks set for Djogja Sultanate, another project for the construction of sluices on the Progo River at Soengapan was formally initiated recently with both the Sultans of Djogja and Pakoealman present at the function. The Sultan of Pakoealman said that the work when completed will save around 2,000 hectares of ricefields from inundations during the rainy reason.

To Combat Epidemics

Domei

SURABAYA, August 7.—Three hundred thousand citizens of this city will receive anti-typhus, pest and cholera inoculations this year, thanks to municipal medical authorities. This measure has been decided in view of the remarkable results obtained in inoculating the citizens last year when only 200 cases were reported against the 2,200 in 1942.

Farm Project Begins

Domei

PENANG, August 7.—A good start is being made in the Penang Chinese farming project at Wellesley Province, where cultivation on a small-scale is already in progress. Larg-scale planting is expected to begin when the first large batch of 1,200 would-be farmers migrate to the colony some time this month.

Exploiting Fishery Resources

Domei

HARBIN, August 7.—As the first step in its plan for the expansion of its aquatic products enterprise, the South Manchuria Railway Company bought over the North Manchuria Aquatic Products Company which has been reorganized under the name of the North Manchuria Aquatic Industry Development Company. The concern will exploit the fishery resources of the Sungari River and its tributaries and undertake salmon fishing in the Ussuri River.

Dog Hair Yarn

Domei

HAILAR, August 7.—High-quality yarn is produced from the hair of a Mongolian dog by Miss Shigeko Takazuka, teacher of handicraft at the Mongolian Girls' School in Solung banner, North Hsingan Province.

Coal Output Increased

Domei

HSINKING, August 7.—Collieries in Manchoukuo during the first quarter period—April to June—of this business year recorded a satisfactory output of coal, marking a tremendous increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to a survey made by the Manchoukuo Coal Council.

Post Offices Reopened

Domei

PEKING, August 7.—For the benefit of the Chinese population in the liberated areas along the Peking-Hankow Railway and Western Lung-Hai rail-line, several post offices were reopened recently at Chengchow, Sincheng, Hsuchang, Jungyang, Changko, Weichuan, Yengcheng, Linying, Szeshui, Kunghsien and Loyang.

Bayan, Puyat Named

Domei

MANILA, August 7.—With the recent appointment of Sergio Bayan as Vice-Minister of Public Works and Communications, and Gil Puyat as adviser of the National Commodities Distribution and Procurement Control Association (Nadisco), the board of directors of the National Federation of Retailers' Association (Nafereas) has been completed. The new appointee will represent the government in all transactions which the federation may handle henceforth.

Buying Up Cotton

Domei

MALANG, August 7.—With cotton picking in East Java this year expected to be completed by the end of this month, agricultural guilds here and other cities are now busy buying up crops from growers.

Filipinos Leave Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, August 7.—Groups of Filipino nationals headed by Paul G. Peralta, former president of the Shonan Filipino community, departed for Manila recently. They are the first batch to return to the Philippines from Shonan after the outbreak of the current war.

Nippon-Go Popular

Domei

SINGARADJA, August 7.—The teaching of the Japanese language through the radio proved highly popular among the native inhabitants here when an experiment was conducted by educational authorities recently.

Filipino Poor Aided

Domei

MANILA, August 7.—With the cooperation of provincial and municipal authorities, the committee charged with the work of distributing the 2,000,000-pesos relief fund set aside by the Government reported that the principal aim of the Government has been achieved with the rehabilitation of thousands of indigent families in Manila and in the provinces. More than 200,000 families including those of ex-soldiers, war widows and orphans received benefits from the fund.

Air Defense Section

Domei

HSINKING, August 7.—An Air Defense Section has been newly established within the General Affairs Department of the Manchoukuo Government.

More Rice, Cereals

Domei

NANKING, August 7.—With the successful installations of irrigation systems with motor pumps at Chinkiang and Tanyang, situated south of Nanking along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in Kiangsu Province, by the Reconstruction Department of the National Government of China, the production of rice and other cereals in these areas is expected to be increased by three times over the previous yields.

Cable Briefs

F.D.R. CAMPAIGN TRICKERY

Just more grist in Roosevelt's mill seems to be the fate of Poland. Polish emigrant circles declare that Mikolajcyzk's recent visit to Moscow was "urged" by Roosevelt at the time of Mikolajcyzk's visit to Washington, Roosevelt being desirous of having the Polish problem settled quickly prior to the presidential elections in order to play up to the Polish and Catholic elements in the United States. Mikolajcyzk's trip can end only in the exiled government's surrender to the verdict of the Kremlin.

BONOMI IN TROUBLE

While the rest of the world moves on at a swift pace, the Bonomi Cabinet has been twiddling its fingers for the past two months, writes the Italian paper Nuova, according to a Reuter dispatch. The reply to the Italian people's demand as to whether this is all that the Cabinet can accomplish, or whether something stands in the way of its acting lies in the fact that the Cabinet requires the permission of the Anglo-American camp on every little matter; moreover, trouble is already brewing within the Cabinet ranks as the members argue the pros and cons of re-establishing the Senate.

STEALS NYLON STOCKINGS

The American burglar has been reduced to the sad state of having to steal, instead of ordering in wholesale lots as heretofore, his stockings. Movie actor Pat O'Brien informed the police that burglars had rifled his home of six cases of scotch whiskey, clothing and jewelry. Worst of all, they took seven pairs of his wife's precious Nylon hose.

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OUR FOREIGN POLICY IS SET FOR VICTORY

People Fully Support 3 Principles of Diplomacy Revealed by Shigemitsu

The three main principles of Japanese diplomacy announced recently by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu were fully supported by the press in their editorials during the week ending August 3. Other topics of editorial comments were: the first anniversary of the independence of Burma, the new war structure of Germany, the Eastern Front, and the problems of Turkey and Argentina.

The Asahi observes that Foreign Minister Shigemitsu now has "a new weapon to carry out his diplomatic policies" inasmuch as he continues to hold the office from the previous Cabinet and because he is concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The three main principles of Japanese diplomacy, as clarified by the Foreign Minister, namely, cooperation with our allies for the prosecution of the war, the realization of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, and the maintenance of friendly relations with neutral nations, are taken by the journal as meaning our collaboration with Germany, the concentration of all powers within the Greater East Asia area, especially as regards the concerted efforts of Japan and China, and closer friendship with all neutral Powers, especially the Soviet Union. These three principles indicate the nation's great ideals and direction, according to the journal, which concludes as follows:

Will Lead to Victory

"The ideal of mobilizing all the forces of the peoples of Greater East Asia is bound to appeal to the Japanese people who are now showing a deep interest regarding the nation's diplomacy which they fully and unqualifiedly support. The people are convinced that such a great diplomatic ideal will ultimately lead to a glorious consummation of the war."

The Yomiuri-Hochi notes that the three diplomatic principles enunciated by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu have come from the position Japan occupies in East Asia. "Since the War of Great East Asia has come not as a result of the clash of national interests between Japan and the Anglo-Americans but because the fate of East Asia is involved," the paper observes, "it is only too natural that the total power of all the peoples of the region should be mobilized for the prosecution of the war, with Japan as the center of their war endeavors." The journal also points out that in this general mobilization of war efforts, cooperation between Japan and China should prove a vital force.

Continuing, the paper observes that Chungking has been acting as an agent of the Anglo-Americans in making China a colony for these enemy countries but the masses of China have come to realize the need of opposing the Anglo-American imperialists to the last in order to have their own land. The paper realizes the need of paying closer attention to the Chinese Communist Party in connection with this general reawakening of the Chinese masses.

Turning to the policy regarding our friendship with neutral Powers, the journal declares that the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact is one of the cornerstones for the stability of East Asia. "The establishment of a defense structure by means of the three nations of Japan, China and the Soviet Union will be the greatest menace for the Anglo-Saxons and will constitute a Great Wall against their imperialistic ambitions," says the daily. "The three principles declared by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu will be fully backed up by the 100,000,000 people of this nation," the journal asserts.

Burma Is Lauded

On the first anniversary of Burma's independence the Yomiuri-Hochi observes that Burma under the able leadership of Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw, has become firmly united in laying the foundations for a modern State with the establishment of its national army, the execution of its five-year economic plan, the adjustment of its administrative structure, its industrial development and the establishment of cultural enterprises. The paper praises the wonderful progress Burma has made during the first year of its existence in spite of the war in which it is taking an active part and declares, "We pay respects to Prime Minister Ba Maw, who has been exerting his efforts toward the development of his nation as well as his people who are assisting him in his attempt. Burma will face a greater difficulty during its second year of national existence as the enemy is frenziedly attempting to recapture Burma. The enemy is trying to break through into Greater East Asia by driving a wedge into Burma and has concentrated a great military force along the Indo-Burmese frontier, so that the responsibility of Burma as the collaborator of the Imperial Forces as well as their supply base has increased."

Concerning the European War situation, the Yomiuri-Hochi realizes that a grave situation has developed on the Eastern Front where events have taken place unexpectedly during the past one month. The paper states that the main object of the German strategy is to deal an annihilative blow to the Anglo-Americans on the Western Front and to do this Germany must limit its losses at a minimum on the Eastern Front where it intends to check the advance of the Red Army as far as possible, before giving a crushing defeat to the Anglo-American forces in France. "The Germans have not yet used their reserves forces in their counter-attacks against the Anglo-Americans," the journal continues, adding, "No important developments have yet taken place on the Western Front. The awaited counter-offensives by the German forces will prove a turning point of the European War."

Commenting on the recent attempt on the life of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and the subsequent action taken by the Reich Government in strengthening the national structure, the Mainichi observes that with that event as a turning point Germany has entered a new era in which the total force of the German people will be mobilized most effectively. The journal points out that all German endeavors will be concentrated in the task of strengthening the armed forces through the expansion of munition plants, and that the enemy will soon be given a great blow from the German offensives.

To Present Solid Front

The Asahi comments that Germany's emergency measure for mobilizing the war efforts of the people is necessary to win victory in the war. Such a concentration of war forces will be most effectively carried out under the direction of the Reichsfuehrer who will decide the proper time and manner in which such a national measure is to be put into execution. The supreme national slogan of Germany, the paper observes, is: "To present one solid front under the command of the Fuehrer."

Concerning the problems of Argentina and the latest political developments concerning Turkey, the Mainichi observes that the Anglo-Americans are attempting diplomatic offensives against the neutral Powers because of their desire to cover up their weaknesses in armed contests and to draw the attention of their dissatisfied peoples from their domestic conditions. The paper points out the slow progress being made by the Anglo-American forces on the Normandy Front, and the terror which has gripped the people of Britain caused by the appearance of the new German weapons. The paper points out that if Turkey should enter the war on the side of the anti-Axis nations, the depressed peoples of the Anglo-American countries will find some consolation, and that this is why they are directing their efforts toward making Turkey abandon its neutrality and join the war. The paper, however, says that the Turkish people are not so foolish to join the war against the Axis nations, even after severing relations with Germany. The journal condemns Britain who has abandoned Argentina, who has remained Britain's friend for a century, simply because of pressure from the United States. The journal praises the independent attitude of Argentina "which has not sold its soul to the Jews as the Americans have done."

SHIPPING EXCHANGE MEETS

New Officers Elected and By-Laws Are Approved

An extraordinary meeting of the Japan Shipping Exchange was held last Saturday at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, and the question of reorganization was taken up and new by-laws passed. It was decided to give up the past work of gathering shipping data and publication of printed matter.

The new officers elected are: President: Takaharu Mitsui of the Mitsui Interests; Chairman of the Board of Directors; Shigeo Taniguchi of Meiji Shipping Company; Standing Director; Hisanobu Terai of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and nine others.

BIG RIVER PROJECT COMPLETED IN JAVA

Flow of Brantas Diverted to Indian Ocean; People Saved From Flood Menace

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 5.—A large-scale flood control project in which the flow of the waters of the Brantas River, the second largest river in Java, located in Kedari Province, has been diverted to the Indian Ocean was completed a few days ago. The project took one and a half years to complete and cost 7,750,000 guilders. Now, the flow of the Brantas River has been harnessed to prevent the overflow of the river and several millions of people residing along the banks of the river have been saved from the menace of flood.

The completion ceremonies were held on the morning of July 31 in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java and Governor Enji Kihara of Priangan Province who suggested the project while serving as the Governor of Kedari Province.

As a result, the Brantas River which has flowed in a northerly direction for several thousand years, in a brief period was diverted to take a southerly course into the Indian Ocean amidst the ovation of the crowd attending the ceremony.

The flood control project was ordered by Governor Enji Kihara at the time the Brantas River overflowed its banks toward the latter part of 1942, and despite the shortage of materials under wartime conditions, the project was started. In order to construct a drainage ditch to divert the flow of the Brantas River, a waterway 100 meters wide and 1,200 meters long was dug from the Tjampoerdarat Lake, while an additional 1,700-meter canal was cut through the hilly district toward the Indian Ocean.

Moreover, at the highest point of the hills a large 2,100-meter subterranean tunnel was bored. The project was completed through the efforts of the Provincial authorities and the collaboration of the local populace in a year and a half despite the difficulties of hard limestone and lack of laborers and dynamite. Some 2,000,000 laborers were employed in the construction work.

The completion of the flood control project is a boon to the native populace along the banks of the Brantas River, who had been victims of the ravages of flood during the rainy reason, while at the same time it is expected to contribute greatly toward increased production of foodstuffs. On the other hand, plans are being drawn up to build a hydro-electric plant at a point where there is a 90-meter waterfall.

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Thai Vice-Premier Named

Domei

BANGKOK, August 7.—The appointment of Thawi Bunyaket, Education Minister, as Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand was announced by the Prime Minister's Secretariat on Friday. The appointment was aimed at having the Education Minister perform the routine work of the Prime Minister in the disposal of personnel changes accompanying the Cabinet change and other home problems because of the great amount of work the Prime Minister must handle.

Axis Group Meets

The Japan-Germany-Italy Good-Will Society held an emergency discussion meeting on the subject of total decisive war structure of the Axis nations on Monday at the Nippon Industrial Club, Marunouchi. The meeting was attended by Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, Joseph Spahn, head of the German National Socialist Party in Japan and about 50 others.

To Pray for Ibrahim's Health

A special service to pray for the recovery of Imam Maulvi Ibud tu Rashid Ibrahim, 95-year-old Islamite leader and ardent exponent of Pan-Asianism residing in Tokyo, who has been ill for sometime, is scheduled to be held at 2 p.m. on Friday at the Moslem Church in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Islamic branch of the Dai Nippon Moslem Association. The Islamite leader has been in Tokyo since 1933. Being an ardent adherent of Pan-Asianism, he has been working diligently to effect cooperation between Japan and the Islamites.

Bank Capital Upped

In view of increased activities, the Bank of Taiwan has decided to increase its capitalization by ¥30,000,000 to ¥60,000,000. The increases having been approved by the Finance Ministry on Monday, the matter will be finally decided at the extraordinary general meeting of the bank scheduled to be convened on September 1.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1944

The British White Paper On Employment

The British Parliament is now reported to be grappling with the knotty problem of employment on the basis of the Government's White Paper on postwar employment policy. This White Paper purports to elucidate, among other things, the London Government's intention to accept as "one of their primary aims and responsibilities, maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war." To be sure no proposal based on such premises can fail to get a sympathetic, though not wholly uncritical, reception as the present parliamentary debates on the Government's "blueprint" on employment would seem to indicate.

British anxiety over the question of postwar employment can hardly be overestimated. And the grim determination on the part of the British authorities to ward off a possible repetition of their prewar unemployment plight after this war is quite understandable in view of the fact that they have already lost a considerable part, and are likely to lose more, of their overseas trade and markets to their "allies."

It is natural, therefore, that the White Paper should stress the imperative importance of revitalization of Britain's export trade, restoration and expansion of her foreign markets, intensification of various domestic industries, and encouragement of new enterprises as measures indispensable for the realization of the proposed postwar employment policy. And the Paper makes it clear that no stone will be left unturned, including effective, long term government subsidies, in order to expedite these related measures.

However, there is every reason to believe that the determination of the British authorities to safeguard their people from an epidemic of mass unemployment in the postwar world will inevitably encounter an almost insurmountable barrier. It would be superficial even to mention the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union are equally determined to maintain a "high and stable level of employment after the war," and that the means by which they will attempt to realize their objective will differ little from that of the British. Therefore, a triangular, cut-throat competition around their respective postwar employment policies will be absoutely unavoidable.

Speaking of the White Paper, the London Times on May 27 advanced the view that "success of the policy outlined in this paper will ultimately depend on understanding and support of the community as a whole and especially on efforts of employers and workers in industry, for without rising standards of industrial efficiency we cannot achieve a high level of employment and meet the rising standard of living." And Lord Woolton's appeal to his countrymen that they should all become "merchant venturers" and apply "Elizabethan qualities" to the expansion and advance of various industries for the express purpose of realizing the aims set out in the White Paper clearly reflects Britain's grim resolve to launch the program with tenacious vigor and resolute determination.

Again, reporting the summary of the annual addresses by the presidents of the five leading British banks, a Lisbon dispatch stated a few months ago that all of these influential financiers and industrialists warned the nation that a keen competition in the realm of industry, trade and commerce in the postwar world would be greatly intensified and that Britain must be fully prepared to meet it. In this connection Mr. Beckett, President of the Westminster Bank, was reported to have declared that not only would competition between the United States and Britain in the Latin American market be inevitable, but that the United States would also emerge from the war as Britain's most formidable rival in all the markets throughout the world. The dispatch further reported that Lord Wardington, Chairman of the Bank of London and South America, had emphasized the importance of Latin American blocked sterling balances as a factor which would help Britain to recover her prewar markets there, pointing to this as "the reservoir of exchange which would be immediately available after the war to pay for resumed exports from the sterling area." In the light of these arguments, it is quite clear just why the Observer of London has been urging the British Government to be "cautious" regarding application of economic sanctions to Argentina as suggested by the Washington Government lately.

Likewise, American capitalists place high hopes in the future possibilities of the South American markets. Referring to the estimates made by Lord Wardington, the president of the Latin American Section of the Board of Commerce of New York asserted in his address before the National Convention of Foreign Trade early this year that the Latin American countries were accumulating large favorable balances with the United States because of their increased exports to and diminished imports from America. This New York industrialist, reflecting the current conviction of American capitalists, declared that because of these mounting dollar balances, America's export trade with her "southern neighbors" after the war would surpass by far that of any other country, including, of course, Britain.

That fact that both the British and American capitalists and industrialists are relying on their accumulated sterling and dollar balances respectively as a means of boosting their own export trade with the South American countries needs no further proof. And it should be noted also that in the United States, efforts will be made to make the fostering of hemispheric trade a cardinal point in Washington's postwar foreign policy. Thus Anglo-American rivalry in the South American markets after the war seems to be a foregone conclusion.

In a similar manner, Anglo-Soviet competition in the realm of postwar international trade is also considered inevitable. It is generally known that the British authorities are showing extreme anxiety over the Soviet Union's apparent attempt to integrate all Europe, particularly the region between the Baltic and the Aegean, under its influence. Moreover, the British are convinced that Soviet Russia is determined to control the industries of Central and Southeastern Europe and to secure "direct, unimpeded access to the Mediterranean and even to the Adriatic." British anxiety, therefore, is much graver than the surface indications seem to show, for the London authorities are fully aware that the Soviet Union will become master not only of Europe but also of the region extending from the Eastern Mediterranean to India, if it succeeds in its apparent expansion schemes.

It is quite conceivable that the Soviet Union will exert positive and concerted efforts to make these regions amenable to her postwar expansion plan. However, the British have always considered the same regions, more or less as their own sphere of interest. Should the Soviet efforts prove to be successful, Britain's vested interests in that part of the world are bound to suffer irreparable damage, rendering thereby the British postwar employment policy utterly ineffective.

A few examples like these are enough to indicate the inevitable difficulties that Britain's postwar employment policy will have to cope with. Moreover, American capitalists are highly critical of the proposed employment policy on the ground that it is an embodiment of authoritarianism. "It remains to be seen," declares the Wall Street Journal, "whether Parliament will acquiesce in such a degree to authoritarianism in so nearly complete abandonment of private enterprise."

In the light of these external obstacles which are beyond the control of the British Parliament, it would seem that its current debates on the White Paper amount only to Much Ado About Nothing.

REPORT OF 1942-1943 NET PROFIT IN U.S.

Only Five Per Cent Increase Made Over Previous Year

The following article by financial correspondent Reckert appeared in the May 7 issue of The New York Times.

The combined net profit of 858 companies in the United States last year increased only five per cent to $2,601,403,081 from $2,479,252,880 for 1942.

The trend of earnings in various manufacturing fields is seen in the following tabulation:

Year 1943	No. of Companies	Net Profit
Steel leaders	11	$161.351.637
Steel (small)	14	20.224.582
Forge and casting	11	3.871.748
Integrated iron	1	1.147.133
Steel pipes and tubes	3	1.554.844
Steel finishings	5	3.364.304
Wire rods, bars, etc.	4	6.016.470
Cast-iron pipe	3	1.564.653
Detinning	1	448.728
Steel fabricators	5	4.168.082
Coal and coke	14	12.394.471
Metal production wire	5	3.162.633
Copper and brass	4	12.303.318
Steel mill equipment	5	7.921.456
Machine tools	6	11.229.636
Machinery (factory)	30	30.353.947
Gears, bear chains	6	4.813.467
Machinery (outdoor)	22	32.254.084
Agricultural machinery	6	42.998.234
Agricultural machinery	2	1.720.274
Manganese, etc.	3	10.351.808
Railroad equipment	22	49.811.896
Chemicals	40	$199.275.575
Paper	18	12.259.586
Pulp	3	3.494.117
Paper container, etc.	20	15.236.505
Electrical mfg.	15	86.759.714
Building material	9	10.081.843
Cement	18	7.871.507
Brick and clay	5	3.044.701
Sand and gravel	2	553.862
Limestone and marble	4	56.376
Paint and varnish	13	15.226.957
Lumber	7	4.366.370
Wood containers	3	1.553.518
Hardware	9	9.220.100
Heating and plumbing	13	22.070.209
Printing and supplies	7	5.044.666
Games and sports	7	30.219.545
Musical instruments	—	435.629
Clocks and watches	3	1.846.901
Food (general)	—	2.717.227
Syrups	4	12.399.833
Oils	3	7.284.467
Fruit and vegetable packing	3	13.231.623
Baking	9	11.285.825
Biscuit	4	14.494.006
Cereals	6	32.540.157
Milk	10	30.289.358
Liquor	3	27.736.779
Brewing	11	9.926.390
Sugar refining	6	8.426.360
Meat packing	11	47.519.117
Silk and rayon	11	16.751.022
Cotton	6	8.934.821
Wool	5	7.801.851
Textile finishing	1	471.287
Textile (miscellaneous)	4	1.513.691
Apparel	15	9.653.502
Hats	2	864.550
Furs	1	572.582
Hosiery	12	4.344.533
Leather	4	2.980.656
Shoes	15	17.567.729
Drugs and cosmetics	29	75.032.198
Tobacco	15	70.843.359
Grand total	858	$2.601.403.081

Year 1942	No. of Companies	Net Profit
Steel leaders	11	$175.074.228
Steel (small)	14	24.559.957
Forge and castings	11	5.196.881
Integrated iron	1	1.195.422
Steel pipes and tubes	3	1.693.536
Steel finishings	5	3.999.543
Wire rods, bars, etc.	4	6,888.909
Cast-iron pipe	3	3,772.964
Detinning	1	527.685
Steel fabricators	5	3.289.860
Iron and ferros	5	4,250.790
Coal and coke	—	12.271.262
Metal production wire	5	4.120.044
Copper and brass	4	7.373.397
Steel mill equipment	5	8.634.796
Machine tools	9	13.714.357
Machinery (factory)	30	30.465.936
Gears, bear chains	6	6.261.245
Machinery (outdoor)	6	45.791.110
Agricultural machinery (Canada)	2	2.102.775
Manganese, etc.	3	14.436.288
Railroad equipment	22	48.995.703
Chemical	40	$194.532.724
Paper	18	12.414.978
Pulp	3	3.196.685
Paper container, etc.	20	15.317.547
Cans	3	17.515.352
Other containers and seals	3	2.104.535
Glass containers	3	13.957.972
Glass	5	14.481.429
Newsprint	9	8.947.857
Automobile	16	$203.732.512
Auto equipment	48	67.732.292
Other auto equipment	7	2.881.569
Tires	12	49.315.749
Rubber (general)	5	1.539.759
Aviation (equipment)	—	58.727.118
Aviation (others)	11	18.649.439
Shipbuilding and repair	6	8.566.027
Mining	28	248.373.576
Petroleum	26	350.514.004
Furniture	13	$7.077.191
Floor coverings	6	7.595.708
Household supplies	11	5.749.579
Radio, etc.	7	13.603.032
Razors	4	3.316.637
Home appliances	16	9.172.569
Electrical mfg.	15	79.831.684
Building materials	9	13.176.087
Cement	18	132.638.781
Brick and clay	5	1.099.822
Sand and gravel	2	799.444
Limestone and marble	4	651.735
Paint and varnish	13	15.924.913
Lumber	7	6.231.424
Wood containers	3	2.048.670
Hardware	9	9.331.887
Heating and plumbing	13	21.333.366
Office equipment	13	22.082.758
Printing and supplies	7	4.152.442
Games and sports	7	29.346.763
Musical instruments	2	531.097
Clocks and watches	3	2.093.192
Food (general)	7	$24.002.510
Syrups	4	13.060.845
Oils	3	5.476.208
Fruit and vegetable packing	3	13.743.093
Baking	9	10.754.809
Biscuit	4	14.143.288
Cereals	1	924.466
Candy	12	19.358.944
Soft drinks	7	32.039.728
Milk	10	28.688.533
Liquor	3	24.524.796
Brewing	11	9.284.088
Sugar refining	6	9.015.123
Meat packing	11	44.406.296
Silk and rayon	11	17.260.548
Cotton	6	9.988.006
Wool	5	6.961.872
Textile finishing	1	496.620
Textile (miscellaneous)	4	1.594.722
Apparel	15	9.676.480
Hats	2	624.319
Furs	1	345.870
Hosiery	12	4.082.018
Leather	4	3.003.287
Shoes	15	17.471.898
Drugs and cosmetics	29	67.789.892
Tobacco	15	72.260.646
Grand total	858	$2,479,252,680

Course of China's Economy

Development of Industries Is Requisite for Strengthening Sino-Japanese Economic Collaboration

Editor's Note: Collaboration between Japan and China has been ordained by history. But the issue of the moment is how this collaboration may be most effectively carried out. The present Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Tsai Pei, in an article contributed to the Sozo, has laid down the basis for economic cooperation between the two countries.

The national foundation of Japan in 660 B.C. or the 17th year of King Hui of the Chou Dynasty was marked by the pacification by the Emperor Jimmu of the various regions in Japan Proper and by the establishment of the national capital at Kashihara in Yamato. In the era of Emperor Wen (589-604) of the Sui Dynasty, Japan for the first time sent students to study in China and, at the time of the Tang Dynasty, (618-901), sent emissaries to China. In this way, Japan imported Chinese culture, resulting in the establishment of the closest relations between the two countries.

At the time of the Meiji Restoration, Japan imported Western learning and by assimilating it, developed a thoroughly distinctive Japanese culture. This great assimilative and creative capacity of the Japanese people has been a source of unfeigned admiration and respect by the Chinese; this power was evidence that the long history of the Japanese people and their ever-increasing prosperity was not an accident.

In Greater East Asia today, the two great rising countries are undoubtedly Japan and China. And, at this juncture when the world is being lashed by a storm, collaboration between these two countries which possess a common culture must be intensified in order that the goal for the construction of Greater East Asia might be achieved. In this sense, the China Affair was most unfortunate; and this fact was recognized by the intelligentsia of both countries who bent all their efforts toward adjusting the relations between Japan and China. As a result, the Konoye Three Principles were announced. This was also followed by a telegram sent by President Wang Ching-wei. These two documents are of a great historical value and immediately won the support of a great number of people. They, indeed, form an effective policy for the strengthening of Greater East Asia.

The Konoye Three Principles were good neighborliness, common defense and economic cooperation. The moral basis for these principles has been clarified on a number of occasions by the statesmen and scholars of both countries. Suffice it to say that at the present moment the most important thing is not the question why these things must be, but how they may be achieved.

Harmony Possible

In Europe, due to the existence of a large number of small states, there is continual strife, with efforts to establish amicable relations ending in failures; in East Asia, however, the countries are fairly large and their numbers small. Hence there is no reason why there cannot be good neighborliness—no reason why there should exist problems which cannot be fundamentally solved. The only obstacles which stand in the way of good neighborliness are the non-adjustment of economic interests and Communism. Without the solution of these two problems, there can be no real good relationships.

The principle of friendship thus rests on the attainment of the second and third principles. But defense against Communism is not directed at the Soviet Union; the difference in ideology cannot affect the relations between states.

In China, the existence of the Communist Party is due to Western exploitation of China's economy. With the distress and poverty among the people, some have been forced to take to this road in making their existence. In other words, the existence of Communism is tied up with the problem of economics. If the Chinese people did not have difficulty in earning their livelihood, China's economic problems would be completely solved and the Communist Party would at once disappear.

In this sense, therefore, of the three principles announced by Konoye, the issue of economic collaboration is most important. If it can be carried out between the two countries in a spirit of mutual aid and fairness, all the economic problems would find their solution.

In the past, the economic cooperation between the two countries advocated on the basis of an industrial Japan and an agricultural China. According to this opinion, China was to receive from Japan technical aid and sell agricultural goods in exchange for Japanese manufactures. In mining, transportation and communications, there was to be technical and financial cooperation. The same was to apply to the spinning and other industries. Furthermore, in the field of trade, there was to be established the Japan-China Trade Association. A customs agreement was also to be signed between the two countries.

However, these plans came up against an obstacle due to the opposition of Chinese who sought the economic assistance of the United States and Britain. For instance, in the 23rd year of the Chinese Republic (1934), China unsuccessfully asked for a loan of £200.000 from Britain and $100,000,000 from the United States and refused to accept Japan's loan of ¥200,000,000 from the unfounded fear that Japan would infringe upon China's economic and political rights.

Low Purchasing Power

In the past, the Anglo-American exploitation policy resulted in the bankruptcy of China's agriculture, and with the inability of the Chinese people to improve their implements and technique, they inevitably became the object of further exploitation. Needless to say, this reduction in production meant a reduction in purchasing power. If China is permitted to remain an agricultural country, China will become even more poorer and will not be able to buy Japan's goods. If China becomes industrialized, her poverty will be relieved, purchasing power increased and she will be able to buy Japan's goods and thus place the two countries in a position where they can both profit economically. China's industrialization cannot mean the loss of China's markets to Japan. Even the United States and Britain which are highly industrialized countries used to import Japanese goods in the pre-war days and this must also be true of an industrialized China.

Thus, the secret to Japanese-Chinese economic collaboration is the adjustment of their relations by treaties and customs agreement on the basis of reciprocity. Japan is already a heavy industry nation; hence, she should export machinery to China for the development of China's light industries. The following is my program for Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation: (1) Japan to aid the development of China's light industries; (2) joint technical and financial undertakings, with full respect for China's sovereignty; (3) establishment of reciprocal customs; (4) preferential treatment in the purchase of raw materials and manufactures between the two countries; and (5) linking of the Japanese and Chinese currencies; stabilization and animation of financial activities.

These are rough outlines which must be elaborated by experts. In this connection, it is pertinent to state what President Wang Ching-wei has said: "Though China is called an agricultural country, she depends on outside countries for her rice and wheat. Thus, the restoration of China's agriculture is a problem of a very pressing nature. This does not mean that China will be satisfied with being an agricultural country. She must become an industrial nation. On this basis it is necessary to carry on economic collaboration with Japan in a spirit of fairness and reciprocity."

This forms the groundwork for economic collaboration. At this juncture, therefore, China asks Japan's guidance and assistance in marching toward her goal of reconstruction.

P.I. WRITERS AWAKEN TO RICH NATIVE HERITAGE

New Literature to Contribute to Reconstruction of Nation

By MANUEL A. VIRAY
(From the Philippine Review)

The days of the years which found the Philippines relatively free from the implicit, intense, and intimate aspects of the greatest crisis in its history—war—found Filipino writers in lethargy. It may well be as an analytical mind put it that his "enforced modesty today arises from a peculiar fear of undue exposure while the issue of the war still remains undecided in the balance."

It is my belief that this lethargy arises from the fact that the impact of war has raised the necessity of reconstruction, readjustment, and reform in the life of the nation for which the Filipino writer has no fitting and apt terminology. The social planning, as envisioned by our leaders, is new in the perspective of the people and the writers.

The rise of new organizations to cope with the repercussions of a crisis, as history shows, is but natural. The Filipino writer, though an alert witness to these changes, is bewildered by the rapidity of movements, the constantly fluctuating contours of many individual attitudes. He is bewildered in a world of trial and adjustments because the institutions that are being organized do not fit the words he has learned in the past. These new social planning and social organizations are being formulated under principles and philosophies of which the nomenclature he was familiar with in the past is not suited. He is at a loss, therefore, to describe fully and concretely the effects of these institutions on human character.

Of the motivations that aroused the need for these institutions he is not a stranger. He realizes that the crisis has been studied and attacked. His problem, he feels, is to acclimatize the language of the streets and the language of the mighty in the climate where these organizations must perforce thrive, grow, and assume reality. He is faced with the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, that is to say, he feels he cannot write adequately because of the lack of suitable words although the materials in his environment are profuse.

Shackled Too Long

We can attribute this lack of linguistic terms to the fact that for years the Filipino writer has too long been shackled by the form and not the essence in literature. Enslaved by this drug he has failed to infuse the "elan vital" that pervades the day-to-day existence of any given class of Filipino society or any type of Filipino.

In the 1930's he labored under the assumption that style was primal, and laboring thus, implicitly believed in the pronouncements of the gods of letters that he regarded form as the final Word in literature.

The war and the present crisis have changed his views. It took both events to change his attitude about the imperial significance of form in writing. Human nature would not be what it is, if it were consistent.

When the war came to the Philippines, he changed his view on life and his view on society.

Where before he was a rebel, deriding the use of "cliches" and literary modes which were "passe," and striving to change all these, the present forced him to forget his concern for style. He saw the need for analysis. He saw the need for self-discovery. Accordingly, he went about to set his house in order.

Before the establishment of the Republic, and now after it, what he predicted inwardly materialized in the lips of the foremost leaders. The leaders put into words the need of consolidating the gains brought about by the effects of war. These gains are not only object-lessons in human relations, but are also spiritual. In this consolidation, the leaders have said time and again, and are still saying, lies the salvation of the Filipino race. In this consolidation, which means hard work, discipline, the transformation of the ideas of our forefathers into tangibility, lies our survival.

Where before the Republic was established, the bewilderment of the Filipino writer was conspicuous, now with the clarification and elaboration of the leaders, foremost of whom is the President, the Filipino writer is progressively on the way showing the results of his studies to reinforce his self-analysis, self-discipline, and self-discovery.

This pre-Republic bewilderment can be explained. The Filipino writers, the majority of them at any rate, in my belief, because of the primal concern in style, refused to obtain a superficial, let alone an intimate glimpse of the workings of public administration as related to human society. His refusal to obtain such a glimpse has worked to his disadvantage and his development in stature as a writer, but only for a brief time.

For having seen that the Republic was going to be established he knew what greater problems the future had in hand to show the people, himself included.

If the war had disciplined him, forced him to set his house in order, forced him to read books not for enjoyment but for ideas, not for aesthetic qualities inherent therein but for their intellectual content, now he has transmuted these studies in the intellectual content of books to literature.

It is true that there are not so many periodicals where his output can be published, but a careful study of the works that has appeared shortly before and now under the Republic will show that the effect of this intellectual content is tremendous. Now, unlike before, we have the rich promise of the Filipino writer with an adequate grasp of social organizations and human actions and reactions. Even a sporadic attendance in some of the theaters where stage shows are steeped in tears and laughter will show that the lines spoken by the actors come from script or story writers who possess the same adequate grasp of social organizations and human actions and reactions. The skits, the dialogues, the timely talks over the radio display the same adequate grasp.

One can characterize this new literature as one of affirmation.

This literature of affirmation is rooted in the appeal of the leaders to the people to contribute, however small, to the national efforts of rebuilding.

To Re-Evaluate Filipinism

The literature of affirmation is also rooted in the widespread and infectious movement to re-evaluate the meaning of Filipinism. For days, for months, for the last one and a half years or more, the Filipino writers have turned back to the realms which once were inhabited by their forebears, the realms where Dr. Rizal microscopically examined the social cancers of an era; the realm where in a small room, Andres Bonifacio wrote the moving words, "all is the people"; the realm where Apolinario Mabini wrote the decalogue; the realm where Marcelo H. del Pilar suffered poverty in order that his self-imposed tasks might flower; to that realm where all the galaxy of martyrs and heroes tried to clarify issues, shaped ideas for the peace and content of their countrymen.

In this attempt to gather the riches of Filipinism, he has unconsciously stumbled to his traditions. It is true he has been exhorted to delve into the import of Filipinism. But when he delved into it, the hue of heritage assumed a familiar color. He has returned to the noble songs of his ancestors, the ideas of the reformers, the fiery language of the revolutionists, the eloquence of the propagandists, the passion and restraint and counsel of the greatest Filipino hero and martyr.

In this return, the will to be heard welled in the Filipino writers. Some of them, even, have chosen Tagalog in which to speak.

If the crisis has brought forth a leader; the ideas of that leader have brought forth into the open the once-lethargic writers of the past who now realize both the aesthetic and intellectual qualities of the written Word.

The time of slavery to inertia on the part of the Filipino writer is now past. The time of his search for new terms to characterize new social organizations is about ended. The time of his primal concern for style is dead. The time of his isolation in the ivory tower has vanished.

The time he devoted lamenting man's frailties is dead; he now knows he is not a reformer.

The devoted singing vaguely of man's romanticisms and ideals is dead; he now knows he cannot only be a poet.

The time is the present which now occupies all his moments, awake and asleep. The time is now with him and urgently he wants to speak. He speaks and his voice rings with a new purpose. It rings because he is aware that his task is to correlate living history with human processes. It rings because now he is not obsessed by the individual alone; he is obsessed with the survival of a race. It rings because in the process of reforms and readjustments, in the climate of trial and confusion, he feels he cannot lose sight of the dignified human personality with which he is concerned. It rings because, having identified himself with the national collective effort, he knows he can gradually, steadily and surely repay his debt to society.

The Filipino writer feels he has found the direction which leads to the riches which his intellect covets.

IN MEMORIAM

By LI PO
(Translated by S. Obata)

Ssu-ming had a man of madness,
Ho Chi-chang, frenzied with wind
and stream.
The first time I met him at
Changan,
He called me "a god in exile."
O dear lover of the cup,
He has turned the sod under the
pine tree—
He who bartered his gold turtle
for wine.
Now, alone, I shed tears, remembering him.

SHANGHAI FINANCIERS AID RECONSTRUCTION

Necessity for Cooperating With Government Is Realized

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

In Shanghai formerly, there were many compradors and other businessmen who made fat profits in concert with the Anglo-American capitalists by utilizing China's chronic civil disturbances and financial distress to further their private interests. These people hardly deserve to be called Chinese because they did not possess even an inkling of true Chinese national consciousness. They refused to rid themselves of Anglo-American ideas and sentiments, and even after the outbreak of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia they did not change their attitude, or show any cooperation when the New National Government of China was established.

However, with the passing of time they began to reflect seriously on the changes brought upon their daily lives in the foreign concessions, which had been the very basis of their existence and activities for many years. True, some of these people still retained their old Anglo-American ideas and when the concessions were actually returned to the National Government in accordance with Japan's New China policy they asserted that their return came about as a natural trend and not as the result of Japan's goodwill. However, even these Chinese could not conceal their inner joy when they saw the Chinese flag waving high on the masts of the Shanghai Municipal Council building and other public buildings.

On August 1, last year, when the foreign concessions in Shanghai were actually restored to China, national flags were unfurled all over the city, although no order was issued to do so. Fireworks were displayed and the people were full of rejoicing.

On November 17, Shanghai celebrated the centennial anniversary of the opening of the Port of Shanghai. Celebrations on this day were a sharp contrast to the centenary of Hongkong on January 26, 1942, for the latter then tolled the knell of British domination in East Asia. Shanghai's centenary last November was one of the most epoch-making events in the history of the port city as it came right after the expulsion of Anglo-American influence from the Orient. On October 10, which is China's Double Tenth Anniversary Day, Chinese troops held a triumphant review in front of the large buildings on the Bund which stand as silent reminders of Anglo-American encroachment in China.

Cooperation Is Shown

After the Nanking Government declared war on America and Britain, financial circles in Shanghai began to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Government and sent such prominent representatives as Tang Shou-min, Chou Tso-jen, and Wu Chen-hsiu to the National Economic Commission which was created immediately after the declaration. When the National Commercial Control Association was established later, more than 20 representatives of Shanghai's financial organizations joined it and are now showing positive cooperation in the reconstruction of China's economy.

The participation of these prominent financial leaders, in various activities of the National Government indicates a great progress. Formerly, these financiers had turned a deaf ear to the demands of the Nanking Government and had shut themselves in the foreign concessions. However, the majority of them have now begun to realize that they no longer can continue their business without cooperating with the Nanking Government.

There are a few who still, oblivious of the actual state of affairs, are acting against the wishes of the Government and are trying to obstruct the prosecution of various Government measures for economic control such as the restriction of the movement of material goods, price regulations, and the registration of stock. The present rise of prices, for instance, is due to a certain extent to their lack of wartime economic consciousness.

Having lived under the influence of Anglo-American control for more than a century, it is difficult for these men to change instantly their mental attitude toward the existing state of affairs and reconcile themselves to State control in financial and economic matters. Thus, it may be premature to be impatient or indignant, even if the financiers and businessmen in Shanghai do not wholeheartedly execute the orders of the National Government.

On the other hand, warning should be given against the excessive use of the policy of appeasement on the part of the Nanking Government in order to conciliate Shanghai's financial circles. In order to carry out its wartime policy, the Nanking Government will have to act against the interests of financial circles to a certain extent and, in some cases, restrict their financial activities. Such acts will be inevitable. Instead of being dazzled by the wealth of Shanghai's financiers, the National Government should place its stress on the measures for the restoration of agricultural communities in the interior regions.